U.S.-Mass.-Lawrence

pp. 30-33

THIRTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1896.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
JAMES WARD, JR., PRINT.
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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - - - MARCH, 1859.
INCORPORATED, - - - - JUNE, 1876.

President, - - - - - - GILBERT E. HOOD.
Treasurer, - - - - - - JAMES H. KIDDER.
Auditor, - . - - - - HORATIO G. HERRICK.
Secretary, - - - - - - CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1896-97.

ALDRED, JOHN.
AMORY, REV. A. H.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.
BEACH, LURANDUS.
BLUE, REV. J. M.
BRUCE, A. B.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN
BUELL, H. A.
BUTLER, FREDERICK.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.
BYRNE, REV. CLADIUS.
CABOT, GEORGE D.
CHASE, REV. E. A.
CLARK, FREDERICK E.
COUCH, HENRY J.
DOCKRILL, REV. CHARLES W.
FORSYTH, JOHN.
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.
HALL, GEORGE W.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.
HERRICK, HORATIO G.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.
HOOD, GILBERT E.
HORNE, J. H.
HUMPHREYS, C. J. R.
HUMPHRIES, REV. A.
HUTCHIN, REV. WILLIAM H.
KIDDER, DR. J. H.
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.
LAMPREY, A. A.
LYALL, JAMES B.
MCALPINE, WM. T.
MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C.
MCVEY, REV. HUGH G.
MELVIN, N. P. H.
MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
MOSES, KIRK W.
OXNARD, REV. H. E.
PAGE, REV. F. H.
PARKER, WALTER E.
PITTS, REV. EDGAR T.
REDFORD, ROBERT.
REESE, REV. C. A.
SELDEN, GEORGE W.
SHARPE, ANDREW.
SHATTUCK, JOSEPH.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM F.
SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
SMERDON, JAMES.
SMITH, GEORGE A.
STONE, ANDREW C.
SWEETZER, REV. S. B.
TULLER, REV. E. P.
VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
WOOD, REV. HENRY.
YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

Office: 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held October 28, 1896.

The following officers were elected:

President, - - - - - - -	GILBERT E. HOOD,
Secretary, - - - - - - - -	CLARK CARTER,
Treasurer, - - - - - - -	JAMES H. KIDDER,
Auditor, - - - - - - -	HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The Secretary's report was adopted as the report of the Mission and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Mission:—Rev. Messrs. J. M. Blue, Claudius Bryne, H. E. Oxnard, F. H. Page, C. A. Reese and S. B. Sweetzer.

The arrangements for the public anniversary were entrusted to the President and Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

A public meeting was held in the city hall on Sunday evening, November 8, at which the following program was carried out. Mr. Walter E. Parker presided in the absence of the President, because of illness.

1. ANTHEM,
   QUARTETTE FROM TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
2. PRAYER,
   REV. WILLIAM E. WOLCOTT.
3. REPORT OF THE TREASURER,
   DR. JAMES H. KIDDER.
4. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY,
   REV. CLARK CARTER.
5. ANTHEM,
   QUARTETTE.
6. ADDRESS,—The Labor Test for Tramps,
   REV. C. A. REESE.
7. ADDRESS,—The Police Matron,
   REV. FREDERICK H. PAGE.
8. ADDRESS,—The Kindergarten.
   REV. GEORGE H. YOUNG.
9. BENEDICTION,
   REV. W. E. GIBBS, D. D.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SALARY FUND.

October 1st, 1895, balance on hand, -	$ 547 83	
Received from Pacific Mills, - - -	375 00	
Essex Company, - - - -	75 00	
Pemberton Mills, - - - -	67 50	
Atlantic Mills, - - - -	150 00	
Everett Mills, - - - - -	120 00	
Arlington Mills, - - - -	300 00	
Washington Mills, - - - -	145 00	
Farwell Bleachery, - - - -	25 00	
Lawrence Gas Co., - - - -	75 00	
Lawrence Lumber Co., - - -	10 00	
Geo. E. Kunhardt, - - - -	25 00	
Duck Mills, - - - - -	45 00	
Russell Paper Co., - - - -	20 00	
Total, - - - - - -		$1,980 33
Paid for Salary of City Missionary, - -		1,400 00
October 1st, 1896, balance on hand, -		$580 33

RELIEF FUND.

October 1, 1895, Balance on hand, - -		$215 10
RECEIVED FROM CHURCHES.		
Lawrence St. Cong'l Church, - -	108 68	
Lawrence St. Cong'l Ch. Sunday School,	10 00	
Primary Class in Lawrence St. Cong'l Ch. S. S.,	2 00	
Trinity Congregational Church - -	62 45	
Amounts carried forward, - - -	$183 13	$215 10

Amounts brought forward. - - -	$183 13	$215 10
Trinity Cong'l Ch. Sunday School, - -	23 72	
South Congregational Church, - -	16 05	
First Universalist Society, - - -	125 00	
Grace Episcopal Church, - - -	62 98	
German Presbyterian Church, - - -	15 00	
First Methodist Episcopal Church, -	13 00	
First Baptist Church, - - - -	19 00	
Second Baptist Church, - - -	30 00	
Second Baptist Ch. Ladies' Aid Society, -	8 00	
Free Will Baptist Church, - - -	20 00	
		$515 88

RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL CASES.

Overseers of the Poor, - - - -	103 42	
Mrs. Laura E. Wormwood, - - -	12 50	
Joseph Shattuck, - - - - -	5 00	
W. H. Wilson, - - - - -	5 00	
Miss Little, - - - - -	5 00	
J. K. Little, - - - - - -	25 00	
M. C. Wilson, - - - - -	5 00	
Mrs. Kate T. Way, - - - - -	4 17	
Miss Clara F. Prescott, - - -	5 00	
Kirke W. Moses, - - - - -	5 00	
George L. Selden, - - - -	5 00	
Ralph E. Bicknell, - - - - -	1 50	
J. D., - - - - - -	5 00	
		$186 59

SPECIAL EMERGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Arlington Mills Relief Society, - - -	100 00	
Walter E. Parker, - - - -	25 00	
William E. Wood, - - - - -	25 00	
George E. Kunhardt, - - - -	25 00	
George Owen, - - - - -	20 00	
James H. Eaton, - - - - -	15 00	
Amounts carried forward, - - -	$210 00	$917 57

Amounts brought forward, - - -	$210 00	$917 57
Mrs. James H. Eaton, - - - -	10 00	
Gutterson & Gould, - - - -	10 00	
C. F. Gegenheimer, - - - -	10 00	
J. H. Kidder, - - - - -	10 00	
Harry R. Dow, - - - - -	10 00	
W. D. Currier, - - - - -	10 00	
George D. Cabot, - - - - -	10 00	
J. H. Horne & Sons, - - - -	10 00	
Hiram F. Mills, - - - - -	10 00	
Henry Klous, - - - - -	10 00	
J. I. Milliken, - - - - - -	10 00	
F. H Hedge, - - - - -	10 00	
H. G. Herrick, - - - - -	10 00	
John R. Poor - - - - -	10 00	
A. C. Stone, - - - - - -	10 00	
Frank D. Valpey, - - - - -	10 00	
Joseph Walworth, - - - - -	10 00	
Company F, Ninth Regiment, - -	10 00	
Walter R. Rowe, - - - - -	10 00	
F. W. McLanathan, - - - -	10 00	
William S. Marsh, - - - - -	10 00	
Howard Stockton, - - - -	10 00	
George L. Selden, - - - - -	10 00	
Buckley, McCormick & Sullivan, - -	6 00	
W. H. Gile & Co., - - - - -	5 00	
George H. Hadley, - - - -	5 00	
John G. Ingalls, - - - - -	5 00	
Murray Brothers, - - - -	5 00	
Lord Brothers, - - - - -	5 00	
Gilbert E. Hood, - - - -	5 00	
Morris Knowles, - - - - -	5 00	
A. E. Mack, - - - - -	5 00	
William S. Knox, - - - - -	5 00	
Lewis P. Collins, - - - -	5 00	
Amounts carried forward, - - -	$496 00	$917 57

Amounts brought forward,	$ 496 00	$917 57
H. L. Sherman,	5 00	
J. R. Simpson & Co.,	5 00	
J. F. Winchester	5 00	
Wilbur E. Rowell,	5 00	
William T. McAlpine,	5 00	
A. B. Emmons,	5 00	
T. A. Emmons,	5 00	
Lahey & O'Donnell,	5 00	
Mrs. Knowles,	5 00	
A. D. Marble,	5 00	
Miss Ordway,	5 00	
Miss E. E. Dehreritt,	5 00	
Mrs. Mary F. Carter,	4 00	
E. A. Whittier,	3 00	
Mrs. C. A. Closson,	3 00	
Several Friends,	2 75	
W. H. Jaquith,	2 00	
A. L. Grant,	2 00	
J. W. Farnham & Son,	2 00	
John Hartley,	2 00	
J. O. Parker,	2 00	
Sidney Morton,	2 00	
Rev. A. Humphries,	2 00	
Henry P. Doe,	2 00	
C. H. Kitchen,	2 00	
E. C. Steigler & Co.,	2 00	
John Wilkinson,	2 00	
James Houston,	2 00	
O. T. Howe,	2 00	
E. K. Morrison,	2 00	
W. D. Twiss,	2 00	
Miss Cabot,	1 00	
R. H. Call,	1 00	
Miss Newman,	1 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$601 75	$917 57

Amounts brought forward, - - - -	$601 75	$917 57
I. C. S., - - - - - - - -	1 00	
G. H. C., - - - - - -	1 00	
E. M. S., - - - - - -	1 00	
Mrs. M., - - - - - -	1 00	
Mrs. Kincaid, - - - - - -	50	
		606 25
Returned by Beneficiaries, - - -	193 01	
Returned by Visiting Nurses, - - -	7 25	
Dividend from Arlington Co-op. Assn., -	13 29	
Samuel White, - - - - - -	10 00	
Doble & Co., discount, - - - -	50	
Mrs. Fitzpatrick, - - - - -	50	
J. H. Greer, receipted bill, - - -	85	
Friend, - - - - - - -	30	
		225 70
Total,		$1,749 52
Paid to Clark Carter, for relief work, - - -		1,650 00
Balance on hand, October 1, 1896, - - -		$99 52

NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

I have this day examined the accounts of James H. Kidder, treasurer of the Lawrence City Mission, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, together with the vouchers for all payments and find the same correct.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

With unwonted satisfaction we present our report for the year just closed. The year has been free from neither perplexities nor anxieties. It has not passed without errors in judgment and mistakes in administration on our own part. Our city has not escaped the bitter experience of depressed financial and industrial conditions. There has been not a little genuine want, not a little severe distress resulting from want. But in our review of the year's history we are compelled to express our gratitude to our generous fellow citizens who have freely responded to our requests for aid to meet increasing need; and we should be recreant to our duty did we not in the same breath give voice to our admiration of the magnificent spirit of independence shown by the operatives in our mills when deprived of their regular employment, and our continued wonder that their necessities have not driven them in vastly larger numbers to seek relief of our charitable agencies.

During the autumn of 1895 and the winter following, there was a fair degree of activity in our great

manufacturing establishments. Business was not actually rushing; but it was far from stagnant. The outlook from the office of the Lawrence City Mission was to the effect that, while many persons who were able and willing to work were unemployed, there were few families in Lawrence in which at least one member was not at work. Except in families where sickness had either caused unusual expense or incapaciated the bread-winner there were few cases of destitution. And all through the winter the relief work of the Mission was much lighter than for some years previous. But as the spring advanced portentous clouds of suspicion and dread gathered on our horizon and rolled over the heavens. Distant rumblings of threatened financial disturbance were followed by rumors of collapsing industries. Factory doors in other cities were closed against their operatives; and we waited in daily expectation of the announcement of a general shut down in our local mills.

In May the treasurer of this society informed the secretary that the relief fund was exhausted. While the preceding winter had not been severe, nor the applications for aid unusually numerous, the gifts to the Mission had been smaller than for several years previous. At this juncture the portents of business disturbance began to thicken. We were face to face with the practical question how to meet the inevitable increase in applications for aid. The hardships endured by the working people during the shut downs of the summer of 1893 were fresh in our memories. But then the mills were closed against operatives who had enjoyed a long period of uninterrupted employment at good wages. May, 1896,

looked back upon the desolation of 1893 over an interval scarred and torn by experiences of reduced hours of work, temporary lay-offs, and decreased pay. What but wretchedness and disaster could we expect in case the mills were closed again? Should we not at once appeal to the more prosperous of our people for generous contributions to provide means to meet the impending emergency? No. It seemed better to delay until the worst was upon us, and so ask help out of visible difficulties rather than to excite our patrons and harrass our beneficiaries by our prevision of evil. Through May and June we daily watched the signs of the times. The industries of other communities were steadily decreasing, cotton mill managers were agitating the question of a concerted closing of production; woolen mills were complaining of a lack of orders. But it was fortunately not till July that we found the storm actually over our own heads; and when it burst we rejoiced to find it more like a gentle rain than like the disastrous tempest we had been dreading. On the ninth day of July we held a special meeting at which our secretary was authorized to issue a private appeal to the friends of the Mission to send in donations to enable us to supply the urgent needs of the unemployed. We sent out sealed circulars to somewhat over eight hundred individuals, firms and corporations. The response to these circulars was somewhat slow; but it was effective. The treasurer's report shows that more than six hundred dollars was contributed for this special fund. The donors deserve our most hearty thanks. Their gifts have made it possible for us to do much good. The quiet sending of the appeal and the unostentatious response prevented such advertise-

ment of our work as would bring to the office a crowd of scrambling applicants whose needs could be but imperfectly investigated; but at the same time it interested a large number of benevolent people who proved ready to extend further assistance either by bringing our secretary's attention to cases of pressing want or by quietly rendering their neighborly aid to indigent persons of their own acquaintance. We take especial pleasure in reporting that, while thousands of people in Lawrence have been deprived of their regular employment by the closing of the various mills for longer or shorter periods, we have met no clamorous demands for relief. The experience of the Overseers of the Poor and of the other charitable agencies of the city has been of a similar character. We all agree that the past summer has witnessed to a high degree of independent self-respect and of resourceful self-help on the part of our hard-pressed factory population.

This reserve in seeking aid has been of so exceptional a character, and so different from the urgent demands for assistance which were frequently made in 1893 that our secretary has been impelled to make a somewhat careful study of its cause. Inquiries made of the savings banks, real estate agencies, and grocers strengthen the conclusions which he was already making as the result of his own observation. First of all, the sudden and almost unexampled stopping of work in 1893 proved a hard but salutary lesson for many families. As a result of that lesson not a few who had never before been savers began at once on the resumption of work to make deposits in the savings banks. They had learned the importance of making preparation for the "rainy day,"

and were not unprepared when the time of trial came. In the next place we were fortunate in the fact that all the mills did not close at the same date, and for coincident periods. There has been no time during which many thousand persons have not been employed; and those families proved especially fortunate who had not placed all their eggs in one basket by securing work for all the members in the same mill. In the third place, the honest efforts of many of the sufferers of three years ago to pay up arrearages of rent and grocery bills so soon as their returning work permitted, showed their landlords and other creditors whom it was safe to trust; and the really deserving debtors have been unmolested during their time of involuntary idleness The evictions for non-payment of rent have been almost exclusively of parties who were objectionable tenants for other reasons. A fourth factor in the self-helpfulness under consideration has been the opening of some unusual opportunities for earning money. During July and August a particularly large crop of wild berries burdened the pastures of surrounding farms; and the mill people succeeded in securing the privilege of access to the inviting enclosures. While we heard a few complaints of thoughtless or even mischievous trespassing by individual members of these berry parties, it is still true that in the main they deported themselves with propriety. They were able to sell their picked berries for good prices in the city, and in not a few instances made acquaintances in the country which resulted in further opportunities for profitable work. When we saw the cheerful parties in the morning on foot or in trolley cars seeking their day's work in the open air, or in the afternoon, returning with their loads of berries,

we could not but think that Lawrence was fortunate in situation. There is little need of a special "fresh air fund" to take the children to country scenes and influences. The most crowded of her tenement districts are but an hour or two's walk from the berry pastures; and the common, the outlying parks, and much unfenced private property are easily reached on foot from the least desirable and least wholesome of her cellars or attics. While it has never seemed to us practicable to adopt in Lawrence any co-operative form of the "Pingree Potato Patch" cultivation we have long been familiar with the idea as a private enterprise; and the past season has witnessed the reclaiming and planting of a large number of hitherto neglected fields on the outskirts of the city by families who desired to add to their resources by working in the open air. Finally, the appropriation by the city council of fifteen thousand dollars to be expended in the employment of the unemployed has also done much to relieve our people of the necessity of seeking aid from the usual charitable agencies.

Another feature of our work to which we can refer with satisfaction is the excellent result of the continued employment of a visiting nurse. What was begun as an experiment in January, 1895, has been carried on with increasing certainity of its usefulness ever since. During the twelve months just ended nine different young ladies from the training school for nurses have been under our direction. They have ministered to 139 different cases, have made 1,839 calls on their patients, sometimes remaining on duty the whole night, have assisted in removing 47 patients to different hospitals, and by their skilled, patient, wise, and loving services have

done much to alleviate suffering, to insure the following of the physician's advice, and to make recovery of health possible. In this connection it is appropriate to mention the intimate co-operation with other bodies which constantly characterizes the work of the Lawrence City Mission. We receive our visiting nurse each month by appointment of the training school committee of the Ladies' Union Charitable Society. The nurse, while engaged in our work and making daily reports to our secretary, is still a resident of the hospital and in constant touch with her fellow students and under the advice and instruction of the superintendent. She also makes a daily visit to the office of the Overseers of the Poor, receives from their clerk the addresses of patients to whom he has sent the ward physicians, and is directed to heed his requests for assistance in caring for any of the women or children whom he desires to remove to hospitals or homes. The visiting nurse thus becomes a constant bond of good-feeling and of intelligent co-working between these various organizations.

Not the least important department of our work is that which may be called the advisory. The providing of food, fuel, raiment or medical care, important as it is in cases of genuine need, is far less important than the giving of advice and counsel to people who are ignorant of the way of escape from their perplexities. No small part of the past year's work has been devoted to the needs of neglected children, wronged women, distracted parents or despised old people. A few months ago one of the institutional churches of Boston announced as a special beneficence the opening of a department of legal advice which would be at the service of persons destitute

of the means to employ a lawyer. The Lawrence City Mission has always been ready to supply legal advice to any deserving and needy person. The predecessor of the present secretary was himself a lawyer; and to-day we welcome the presentation at our office of every kind of difficulty. If the secretary has not the solution ready at hand he has access to specialists who never decline to instruct him in behalf of any applicant whom his investigations show to be worthy of gratuitous advice.

The thirty-seven years of our history as a society have witnessed the general adoption within our city of many of the charitable and reformatory projects which we have discussed or recommended. With the certainty that we are now only advocating what must eventually be accomplished, we desire to urge the importance of speedily attaining three further steps of progress: First, the putting of tramps under strict surveillance under such a labor test as will encouaage the manliness of honest seekers for work and will discourage and eliminate the hypocrites and frauds; second, such a rearrangement of our police station as will insure the removal of the cells for women from the neighborhood of the cells for men, and the placing of the women under the sole custody of the matron, as the law requires; and third, the extension of kindergarten privileges to every ward in the city. These forward movements need only to be mentioned to be approved. How to accomplish them may indeed present some difficulties in planning details. But the difficulties will vanish before an aroused public sentiment. It may be possible to supplement private charity by public sanction, or so to unify different agencies as effectively and economically to accomplish

the desired results. But the important thing now to do is to arouse the citizens of Lawrence to demand the reforms.

A low estimate for our city would give an average of twenty tramps daily throughout the year. Professor McCook, of Trinity college, who has made a special study of the tramp problem for years past, expresses the opinion that each tramp costs the community four dollars a week. That amount he begs or steals in food, clothing, transportation and drink. On this reckoning Lawrence contributes involuntarily and indirectly four thousand dollars a year for the support of tramps, and without doing any good to the tramp or to anyone else. At a small outlay a plan can be inaugurated, which by compelling every able bodied tramp, while within our borders,to work for his lodging and food, will relieve the public of this expense, will save the self-respect of the honest seeker for employment and will at once reduce the number of tramps by at least one-half. Ought the adoption of such a plan to be postponed ?

For several years our secretary has quietly urged upon the authorities responsible for the matter a closer conformity to the spirit of the law of 1887 (chapter 234) relating to the employment of a matron at the police station. The law was enacted for the purpose of placing all women while under arrest and awaiting trial under the exclusive custody of a proper officer of their own sex. The essential clauses of the law are as follows :—

"So long as any woman is detained or held under arrest in a police station to which a matron is attached, * * * * it shall be the duty of such matron * * * * to remain constantly thereat. A police matron shall have

the entire care and charge of all women under arrest in the station to which she is attached. It shall be the duty of the authority appointing her to provide, at the expense of the city, sufficient and proper accommodations for women held under arrest." And this law is mandatory in all cities of over thirty thousand population. We feel that the present is a favorable time to call public attention to this matter because both our mayor and city marshal look with favor upon such a change as we desire. If it is generally understood that our citizens demand the change, the matter of increased expense will not long remain a barrier. That all our citizens ought to be outspoken in favor of a change will be apparent when it is known that at present all arrested women are confined in the same cell room with the men. They cannot indeed be seen by the male prisioners, but they can easily converse with them,and they cannot avoid hearing whatever drunken and repulsive talk the men may choose to make. Except that the matron is called in when it is necessary to search the person or to attend to the sick, the arrested women are exclusively under the care of male officers and at no time exempt from the possibility of their observation. Do the Christian women of Lawrence desire this condition of things to continue ?

The Kindergarten is becoming daily better known as the model method of developing child character. Wealthy parents are glad to pay liberally for the sake of having their children trained by its methods. Whenever it has been opened to the little children of the street and the tenement house it has proved a powerful influence for good over both children and parents. One ward of our city enjoys its benefits. Why should not all?

The accomplishment of these reforms we would earnestly, but modestly, urge upon our city authorities. Another reform more vital to prosperity and morality than any one of these, and a reform for which every citizen has responsibility, and in the promoting of which every voter has a voice, is the placing of Lawrence permanently in the list of no-license cities.

CLARK CARTER, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF REV. C. A. REESE.

THE LABOR TEST FOR TRAMPS.

Mr. President and friends of the City Mission :

I wish to urge the adoption of the Labor Test for Tramps, as recommended by the Secretary in his report.

The failure to secure work or the refusal of work is the cause of tramp-life in each particular case. I would give even the tramp his due, and so I say some become tramps through a loss of positions owing to no fault of their own, others never would do a full day's work. They began life as paupers and they live up to their profession. Cessation from work marks the beginning of the tramp's preying upon society. Intemperance, of course, is another cause, but that is not within my province to discuss at this time.

Secondly; hatred of work and ability to live without work maintains the tramp-life. "Man wants but little." The tramp is in advance of us in knowing upon how little he can live. He finds persons so weakly benevolent that they will give to him without demanding proof that he is lying when he describes his fictitious misfortunes. He discovers that he can beat his way from city to city, from one part of the country to another and exist without effort, and without the industry and self control requisite to earn his living. This discovery is what undoes him. The possibility of living upon other people confirms the tramp habit.

Thirdly; the measure necessary for reform, therefore, seems to be the requirement of labor, the absence of which caused the tramp's moral deterioration.

As long as such persons can get along without sobriety, industry, punctuality, regularity, they will do so. Make it necessary to work, provide opportunity for work and they will work. They will work rather than starve. They may not earn a cash equivalent for the aid given but they will get lessons in application, industry and self control which will lead to manhood.

The labor test is what is required of the respectable. What is good for the respectable is good for the disreputable. "If a man will not work neither shall he eat." Eat what? Anything that is desirable. No man in any pursuit gains satisfaction and reward unless he labors. Toil is the road to enjoyment and superiority. The Creator established this principle. To give to a pauper without some kind of a return not only injures the recipient but injures the giver. We should help the wretched to help themselves. Not until we have done that have we done anything worthy of the name of beneficence. Some one has wisely observed that, "Of all the Lord's miracles in only two instances is it recorded that he gave the people bread, and in both of those he required that the fragments should be saved in order that nothing should be lost." There is morality and Christianity in an economical giving of alms.

ABSTRACT FROM

ADDRESS OF REV. F. H. PAGE,

With reference to the question of police matron, Rev. F. H. Page described the present situation at the police station, declaring that it was neither in strict accordance with the statute nor creditable to the city. He stated that the city marshal and the mayor were both favorable to changes in the police station that would permit of the separation of female from male prisoners and the employment of the matron in full charge of the female prisoners, but the question of expense was a somewhat serious one. Mr. Page stated that it was possible, if not

altogether feasible, to provide separate cells for female prisoners on the Common street side of the basement, but stated that the best plan would be the enlargment of the police station. He quoted the authorities as stating that present quarters are inadequate and as wishing that the city were able to secure the Stearn's estate property adjoining on Common street. Mr. Page stated, however, that neither the city missionary society nor its speakers desired to usurp the function of the city council. Their only desire was to point out evils plainly affecting the moral health of the community and urge a remedy. He further advocated the reforms referred to in behalf of the prisoners themselves as being in the direction of progress and as the Christian way to deal with the problem.

ADDRESS OF REV. G. H. YOUNG.

The educators who stand in the front rank believe in the kindergarten. Mr. Bates, our former popular school superintendent, whose going from us was so deeply regretted, was an enthusiastic advocate of the system. Mr. Burke, our present superintendent, is equally favorable to it. Superintendent Seaver of Boston, claims that the money spent for the kindergarten is better expended than that put into any other part of the Boston educational system. W. T. Harris, national commissioner of education, was an unwilling convert, and he now declares the kindergarten just as important a part of education as any. Mr. A. S. Draper, formerly state superintendent in N. Y., tells us that the average child who goes through the kindergarten will be at twelve years of age better educated, more intelligent, and a better child in every respect than is the average child of fifteen years who did not go through the kindergarten, and he declares that as between the kindergarten and the high school, *the high school should go and the kindergarten should be adopted.*

Mrs. Cooper, the foster mother of the wonderfully successful kindergartens in San Francisco, says that every dollar spent in educating children is worth fifty dollars expended in educating adults.

The kindergarten is an integral part of the very broadest system of education. Our present faulty system leaves the child free till his

sixth year, and so loses the opportunity for right training and proper development during at least two years, in which the average child has freedom to play on the sidewalk or to be thrust aside by mothers too busy or too nervous or too ignorant to have any proper charge of that young intelligence which is so capable of being molded rightly and developed wisely. Then it is that the roots of habits are formed and trend given to character.

The proper direction of a child's mental power and its training in company of other children ought to begin early, and I insist that the trained kindergarten teacher is vastly more competent for that duty, with her education fitting her for her task, than is the average mother, who too often stifles the natural growing curiosity of her child and thrusts aside the little one's questions, which the trained kindergartener knows is a course destructive and baneful. The earliest years of the child's life are spent in the nursery, but the fourth and fifth years are just the golden opportunity which the kindergarten would grandly improve for the child's best good. That period of the little one's life ought to be in charge of women trained for the important work of conveying impressions to the child mind and so developing natural bent as to give proper direction to faculty and wholesome trend to impulse.

The friends of the kindergarten believe that in the great majority of instances the culture of the child-life between three and five years old is faulty because the average home is not up to the task of proper training. And this as much in the opulent homes as in those of the poor. But certainly, in the effort of this City Mission in behalf of enlightened charity we may well insist that the establishment of kindergartens in every ward of our city would not only put us in line with the evident trend in Massachusetts, where this interest is fast increasing, but would do a good deal in the homes of the poor to foster the ideals of home, which underlie our best success. Get the youngest children of our city inspired by such life as Miss Sherman is helping to develope in the Walton school and you largely aid in solving the problems confronting the City Mission.

The kindergarten is not to be regarded as an institution separate and apart, but rather as integral in our educational system with the object of rightly starting the education of the child. They seem, in the kindergarten, to be most of the time playing, but each play has a

subtle design of training faculty, developing taste, directing character. It all serves to make school attractive, to join learning with pleasure, and to so administer mental food that mental growth may be the result. But moral growth also follows in that happy atmosphere where pleasant occupation makes discipline not needful, but natural prompting creates results of first class.

The kindergarten child associating with other children gets valuable discipline; he gets it in an attractive place, where pictures, flowers, music and possibly a fountain in the midst of a garden, all impress his senses with suggestions of beauty. His use of the toys and games is to be directed by the cheery teacher, who has real love of childhood and who will seek to educate all the five senses of the child. All this will develope keenness of faculty in the child, giving him superior ability, which will manifest itself in the liveliest pleasure in the exercise of the senses, in increased power of observation, developed imagination and constant kindliness.

The Mass. State Board of Education tells us that there is increasing interest in this cause in our state. Boston has today probably upwards of four thousand children in her kindergartens under the care of more than a hundred teachers. Our neighbors in Andover have two such schools. Lawrence has *one*.

The City Mission may well plead for increased interest in this matter in order that the beneficent influence of the kindergarten may extend all over our city. I cannot better sum up the argument than in the words of another who writes that "the value of the kindergarten is proved by the testimony of teachers, who state that children who came to them from it, have increased powers of observation, expression and concentration; are more attentive, alert, intelligent and accurate; have clearer ideas, greater imagination, more reasoning power, skillfully trained hands; are more original, speak better English; are more thoughtful, while morally more obedient, self-reliant, honest, generous, truthful, courageous, orderly, unselfish and industrious, and socially they are more polite, they have a greater respect for others, and physically are stronger, more energetic and more supple."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philantrophic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

Fifth—Term of Office.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

Sixth—Members.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

Seventh—Alterations.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

Total calls at the office,		2804
Applications for Relief,	1489	
Applications for Work,	285	
Calls for consultation or advice,	1030	
Temporary work found,		56
Permanent work found		7
Garments given away,		1026
Yards of cloth given,		1283
Pairs of shoes given,		300
Hats given,		68
Orders for provisions given,		411
Orders for coal,		87
Orders for wood,		33
Orders for medicine,		23
Rent paid,		19
Transportation provided,		40
Aided to enter institutions,		12
Calls made by the Secretary,		804
Letters and postals written,		1608

Mission funds expended in relief,	$1,282.42
Mission funds loaned,	199.22
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	480.00
Miller Relief Fund expended,	216.00
Printing, stationery, and office expenses,	158.60

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.

NATIVITY.

United States (white),	47.
United States (colored),	2.

Canadian,	11.5
English,	33.
French,	5.
German,	3.5
Irish,	42.5
Polish or Russian,	2.
Scotch,	6.
Scandinavian,	1.
Spanish or Portguese,	3.
Other countries,	1.
Total,	155.

EDUCATION.

Can read and write,	106
Can read, but not write,	0
Can neither read nor write,	49

MARTIAL STATE.

Married couples,	76
Widows,	33
Deserted wives,	16
Single women,	7
Deserted husbands and widowers,	7
Single men,	14
Orphaned or abandoned children,	1
Divorced or separated (legally),	1

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident,	4
Imprisonment of bread winner,	9
Insanity,	2
Insufficient earnings,	10
Intemperance,	13
Lack of employment,	46
No male support,	13
Neglect by relatives,	0
Physical defect,	0
Roving disposition,	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	0
Sickness and old age,	30

DECISIONS.

Should have continued relief,	3
Should have temporary relief,	95
Needed work rather than relief,	19
Should have indoor relief,	4
Should have transportation from city,	4
Should be disciplined,	2
Not requiring aid,	28

APPENDIX C.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WORK OF VISITING NURSE.

1895.	Cases Visited.	Calls Made.	Patients Died.	Removed to Hospital
October,	17	182	0	7
November,	23	145	0	2
December,	24	159	1	5
1896.				
January,	28	176	0	4
February,	22	126	1	5
March,	23	87	0	3
April,	27	230	1	1
May,	22	149	1	4
June,	24	157	2	7
July,	30	248	0	3
August,	23	78	0	2
September,	24	102	1	4
Total,	287	1839	7	47
Less recurrent cases,	148			
	139			

APPENDIX D.

A list of the various diseases attended by the Visiting Nurse, between October 1, 1895, and September 30, 1896.

Abcess,	7	Indigestion,	3
Amputation of leg,	3	Injured hip,	2
Asthma,	1	Lacerated cervix,	1
Broken bones,	3	Miscarriage,	2
Burn,	1	Nail in foot,	1
Cancer,	2	Old age,	6
Cholera infantum,	8	Phthisis,	5
Cholera morbus,	5	Pneumonia,	2
Chronic invalid,	3	Pregnancy and confinement,	36
Convulsions,	3	Premature labor,	1
Curvature of spine,	1	Rheumatism,	2
Crushed finger,	1	Severe cold,	6
Diarrhœa,	4	Shock caused by fall,	1
Dropsy,	1	Sore eyes,	1
Eczema,	3	Tumor,	1
Erysipelas,	1	Typhoid fever,	2
Fractured femur,	1	Ulcers,	13
Gastritis,	1	White swelling,	1
Hernia,	1	Worms,	1
Heart disease,	2		
		Total,	139

APPENDIX E.

Articles loaned by Visiting Nurse between October 1, 1895, and September 30, 1896.

Baby outfits,	5	Pillow,	1
Basins,	3	Pillow-slips,	4
Bed pans,	5	Rubber bandage,	2
Blankets,	3	Rubber ring,	1
Comforters,	2	Rubber sheets,	6
Cot-beds,	2	Sheets,	23
Handkerchiefs,	7	Under vests,	2
Night dresses,	14	Wheel chairs,	2

DIRECTORY OF CHARITIES.

In connection with our annual report we publish a directory of the charities of Lawrence. It will be found of special use to persons who wish to know to what source to apply for various kinds or relief for their sick or needy acquaintances.

We would make the following brief suggestions in regard to the first step to be taken in cases of apparently emergent need.

Report all cases of INSANITY and bring all LOST CHILDREN to the Police Station.

Take all cases of severe ACCIDENT at once to the General Hospital.

For need or trouble on the part of any CHURCH MEMBER consult the pastor of the church of which the person is a member.

Report the case of any abused or NEGLECTED CHILD to an agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Refer TRAMPS and BEGGARS to the Lawrence City Mission, the Rescue Home on Broadway, or the Police Station.

GIVE NOTHING TO STRANGERS, but send or bring all unknown applicants for aid to the Lawrence City Mission, where their stories will be kindly and thoroughly investigated, and the proper remedy will be sought.

Orders for services of the WARD PHYSICIAN can be obtained at the office of the Overseers of the Poor.

Persons able to visit a physician can, if in real need, secure MEDICAL ADVICE at the St. Joseph's Dispensary.

ALL KINDS OF QUESTIONS concerning multitudinous needs are gladly and freely answered at the office of the Lawrence City Mission.

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION. (1859, incorporated 1876.) Rev. Clark Carter, Secretary; office, Room 1, 207 Essex street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. Income from churches, corporations and private individuals and trust funds in year 1895-96 $3,662.92; expense for salaries and administration, $1,558.60; and for relief in clothing, food, fuel, medicines, etc., $2,104.32. **Object:** To assist in cases of emergency, to encourage thrift and self-support, to advise in perplexity, to keep a registry of all cases of reported need, and to further an intelligent administration of charity throughout the city. Since January 1, 1895, a Visiting nurse has been employed.

THE CHURCHES OF LAWRENCE, of every name, either directly or through some special organization, undertake the relief of their own needy members, and gladly assist in finding a remedy.

Grace Episcopal Church employs a Parish Visitor, Miss Marcia Packard, 135 Prospect Street.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (1876, incorporated 1880) corner Appleton and Methuen streets, maintains a **Boarding House Register. Temporary Lodgings** are also furnished for young men who are destitute and worthy. **Meeting for Men** held at the rooms of the Association every Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, to which all young men are invited. Expenses, about $3000 annually.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (1892). 301 Essex street; rooms open from 6.30 to 9 p. m., and Saturday afternoons; has a **Free Employment Bureau** for young women. Expenses, about $500 annually.

THE CHARLES G. ADAMS RESCUE MISSION AND HOME. (1892.) 21 Broadway, sustains daily religious services, visits the sick and suffering, provides meals and lodgings for destitute persons of either sex, and maintains a **Free Employment Office** for men and women. Expenses, met by voluntary gifts, and the nominal fee of ten cents from each lodger, about $850.00 a year.

LAWRENCE RESCUE MISSION. (1893.) Appleton street, Mrs. J. M. McFarlane, superintendent; keeps open doors throughout the day and evening, maintains a free cold water fountain, has daily religious services, and extends a helping hand to all persons seeking reformation of character. Annual expenses, met by free will offerings, about $500.00.

LAWRENCE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. (1876.) Carries on a general temperance work. Its expenditures, about $300.00 annually, are met by membership fees.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY. Attends to the needs of worthy poor among the Germans. Its income is from the quarterly dues of its members. Applications for aid should be presented to Mr. F. M. Vietor, President, 359 Common street, or Mr. Hugo E. Dick, Secretary, 127 Newbury street.

NEEDHAM POST, No. 39. G. A. R. (1867.) Cares for the needy and destitute soldier, his wife, widow and orphans. Annual expenditure, about $500.00. Mr. William D. Curtis is chairman of a relief committee of representatives of each ward in the city and North Andover.

NEEDHAM RELIEF CORPS. (1885.) Mrs. Clara Sylvester, President, works in connection with the G. A. R., and for the same objects. Annual expenditures, about $200.00.

COL. L. D. SARGENT CAMP, No. 21, SONS OF VETERANS. (1883.) Co-operates with the G. A. R., in its relief work. Captain of the Camp, Frank A. Hale.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY. (1890.) Has for its object the relieving of the deserving poor. Its income is from voluntary offerings. Applications for aid presented to the officers of the society, are laid before the executive committee. Mr. Thomas J. McEneany, president, 349 Lowell street.

PROTECTORY OF MARY IMMACULATE. (1868.) Corner of White and Maple streets. Maintains,

1. **Orphans' Asylum and Old Ladies' Home.** Can accommodate 160 inmates, (60 girls, 60 boys, and 40 women), is supported by private gifts and fees of inmates; receives children to board above the age of 2 years, at rate of $1.50 per week. Applications may be made to the Sister Superior at any time, and visitors are admitted on the second Sunday and second Thursday of each month between 2 and 5 p. m.
2. **St. Joseph's Hospital.** 12 beds for men, 12 for women.
3. **St. Joseph's Dispensary.** (March, 1894.) Gives to needy patients free medical advice and medicine at cost. During the year 1895, 853 patients were treated. Hours, 11 to 12, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Eye patients on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month from, 3 to 7 p. m.

YOUNG LADIES' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. Organized for the promotion of works of charity and benevolence among the sick poor; to provide them with delicacies and necessaries, also for the support of the Free Home for Consumptives, Dorchester, Mass. President of Lawrence branch, Miss Nora Desmond, 316 Park street. Society meets last Friday of each month, in Library Hall.

LADIES' UNION CHARITABLE SOCIETY. (October 5, 1895, incorporated January 4, 1876.) Supported by voluntary gifts, invested funds, fees of annual and sustaining members, and the board of patients in Hospital and children in the Home. Expenditure about $12,000.00 annually.

1. **Lawrence General Hospital.** 331 Methuen Street. Beds for 30 patients; had 321 patients in 1892-3, 261 in 1893-4, 283 in 1894-5, 297 in 1895-6. Accident patients received at all hours; other patients received on recommendation of physicians. 11 free beds. Visitors admitted from 2 to 4 daily, except Wednesday and Friday.
2. **Training School for Nurses.**
3. **Directory for Nurses.**
4. **Children's Home.** 125 Methuen street. Cared for 31 children in 1895-96, an average of 14; largest number at one time 16, smallest number at one time 9.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. City Hall. Office open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Appropriation for 1895, $33,000.00; gives aid to persons in their own homes, and at the

1. **Almshouse.** Accomodation for 130 inmates, and at the
2. **Cottage Hospital.** Beds for 28 patients.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. Has two offices in Lawrence, Mr. Moulton Batchelder, 306 Essex street, and Mr. Wilbur E. Rowell, 239 Essex street, to either of whom cases of abused or neglected children should be reported.

SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZED CHARITY, ANDOVER. (1894.) Office in Town Hall building, open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 4 to 5 p. m.

NORTH ANDOVER CHARITABLE UNION. (October 21, 1880.) Aided 13 families during 1894-5, at expense of $97.42. Mrs. Moses T. Stevens, president; Mrs. John H. Rea, secretary and treasurer.

"Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity."

"The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical."

"That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salituary shame."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of
for the purpose of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.